THE REPRIEVE OF POUND.

The Governor Comes to the Resous of the Convicted Man.

WHAT HIS EXCELLENCY WILL DO.

Some Former Matters for Our Readers' Information in the Now Celebrated Case Other News From the Capital.

FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.1 Saturday morning one of the attorneys for A. L. Pound, the man tried for the killing of James Griffin last winter, rushed into the court room and holding up his hands exclaimed that he had got a reprieve for the prisoner. It was from the governor, and was in the following language: REPRIEVE

REPRIEVE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

STATE OF NEBBASEA, NOV. 14.

Sheriff of Labcaster county, and to all to
whom these presents shall come, greeting:
Whereas, it appears that at the term of the
district court of the second judicial district of
the state of Nebrasea, held in and for Lancuster county, to-wit, on the 12th day of Nobender, A. D. 1885, Alva L. Pound was convicted of the clime of maniformite committee. victed of the crime of manufaughter committee in Lancaster county, state of Nebraska, an was, by the Hon. John L. Mitchell, sentence was, by the Hon, John L. Mitchell, sentenced to be connect in the state penitentiary for the term of two years, and adjudged to pay the costs of presecution, said sentence to be carried into effect on the 18th day of November, A. D., 185, and whereas, it has been made to appear to me that the said Pound is a fit subject for executive clemency, now therefore be it known that I. James W. Dawes, governor, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the laws of the state of Nebraska. to the end that the law in the matter of a leation of notice of application for paid may be fully compiled with, and with intention and purpose of granting to sa Pound a full and unconditional pardon it said offense of manslaughter, of which I was convicted, and to result the costs of proecation which is adjudged to be paid by hin when the requirements of the law shall have been met, and in consideration of the prem ises and for the reasons including and er bracing the right of protection to the peacof and law-abiding individual and of society large in their personal rights, as well as for the rights of property as against the depreda-tions or attacks of the lawless, and be leving from all the facts and circumstances that have come to my knowledge that said Awin L. Pound was actuated by houset motives, and has acted in good faith in detense of the property of tax payers of the state, and not violation of law, have granted, and do be unto grant unto him, the said Alvin Pound, a reprieve or the suspension of the carrying into effect of the sentence of the court as aforesaid for the period of twenty days, to-wit: until the 3d day of December, This reprieve shall take effect and be in

force from and after this date. When presented to the court that official gazed upon the document a moment, and then said that the motion for a new trial was overruled, and he would sentence the prisoner to two years in the penitentiary. Saturday afternoon his honor Judge Mitchell left for his home at Nebraska City. It was said that Strode, the prosecuting

attorney, had agreed to sign a pardon for Pound's release, but it is hardly to be believed that after his vigorous prose-cution of Pound he would so quickly change his opinions as to the merits of the case. His coadjutor, Mr. Stearns, thought all slong that there would be a disagreement of the jury, and when he learned that there was a verdict of guilty of manslaughter his feelings were of the most enthusiastic character. He doubtless felt pleased as a man naturally would after so hard a light for the conviction of the pr. . . . His excellency Governor Dawes views the matter with his accustomed complaisancy, and the way he wil get over the fence in this case as all other matters during his incumbency in office will astonish and please his most intimate friends. They did not, in the first instance, think he would carry out the centive elemency in case of a conviction, but the tenor of his document given above would lead the most skeptical to think differently.

The governor's solicitude and go feeling for Messes, Pound, Davis and that erratic but well meaning gentleman, Mr. George Thompson, extends back quite a period. In February last, during the session of the legislature, and after the "robbery of the treasury," his excellency sent to Hon. Church Howe, another great and good man in Nebraska, the following communication:

Lincoln, Feb. 25, 1885.—Hon, Chunch Howe, Chairman of the Senate Committee, Finance, Ways and Means of the Legislature Finance, Ways and Means of the Legislature of Nebraska—Sin:—I trust that the legislature will recognize in a substantial and judicial manner the services rendered the state by detectives A. L. Pound, J. G. Davis and George Thompson, in the arting the attempt and capturing the parties who have this day attempted to rob the state treasury. The detectives are entitled to great credit for the manner in which they have performed their Please bring this matter before the legislature. Respectfully, JAMES W. DAWE

Senate Journal, page 683. Church brought the matter before the senate, and the bill granting the \$1,500 was most enthusiastically passed by that body. The house, however, did not en-dorse the bill, and both the governor and the granger from Nemaha county were sadly disappointed.

When the time comes twenty days hence, his excellency will have the op-portunity which he long has sought to pardon Pound, and for his credit it is honed that he will do as he agreed when he had his interview with Pound.

The state auditor has just completed his valuation of state property. It is as follows: The total assessed valuation of the state is \$135,418,022,23. The levy on the several funds is as follows: General fand, \$667,000.58; sinking fund, \$63,068 01; school fund, \$133,418.70; university fund, \$50,632.15; capitol fund, \$66,709.15; reform echool fund, \$16,678.38; live stock indem-nity fund, \$18,341.85. Total levy for state purposes, \$1,027,018.23.

The total amount of stock in this state is as follows: Horses, 8,193,678; eattle, 718,743; mules, 9,7,163; sheep, 246,337; hogs, 1,463,139; and the total number of seres of grain in the state is indicated by the following figures: wheat, 831,422 acres; corn, 2,571,775 acres; oats, 545,528 acres; flax, 33,239 acres; barley, 105,745 acres; rye; 54,140 acres.

In the county court Saturday William Taylor sued and recovered a judgment against Jacob Smith for \$100, due for work performed on the Capital school

A number of Methodist brethren and sisters, consisting of flev. and Mrs. Creighton, J. J. Imhoff and wife, Ambrose Eddy and wife and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ricketts went out to the suburban residence of Alonzo Abbott Saturday.

The surveyors for the Chicago & North western have commenced running a line for their road. It is reported that the bridge across the Platte river will be built during this winter.

The Law and Order organization is about completed and it is thought the efforts of the society will prove very

For Sale-A Speech. The proceedings of the United States court last week developed a situation which may be taken as a good joke on

Hon. Jno. M. Thurston. The case of Newcombervs. Rohrer was before the court. Hon. Dallas P. Newcomber, legislator from Adams county, sued Solomon Robrer, a wealthy old farmer of Maryland, for \$2,500 damages | horses.

for eviction from a gram elevator at Blue Hill, Neb. Bath sides presented splen did arrays of legal talent. The plaintiff was represented by ex-Attorney General Dilworth, B. F. Smith, and Jno. M. Thurston, while for the defense appeared Hon. Jno. M. Ragan, assisted by Messrs. Woolworth and Hull. The counsel for the complainant had prepared a scheme the signal fea-ture of which was that Mr. Thurston was to make the closing argument and burl conviction at the jury on the tidal wave of grand forensic oratory. Mr. Thur-ton had been retained for this purpos alone and with his usual difference and forethought, the great orator had prepared a speech sure of producing the desired effect. The shrewd and cruel lawyers of the defense, however, caught wind of the plans and prepared for action. Mr Smith was allowed to open and soon finished in a brief formal introductory. Then as a brief formal introductory. Then as the floor was given to the defense, the designing barristers, "if the court please," waived further argument. Surprise was general, but Mr. Thurston's emotions reached absolute confusion. He at once proceeded to lodge the most vigorous tick-jt was, it is alleged, a question of \$150 or more to him, and he poured out the fervor of his soul in remonstrances. was no go, however, and the case was given to the jury with the result of a verdict for the defense. Mr. Thurston is verdict for the defense. Mr. Thurston is thus left with a splendid speech in re-

OMAHA NORTHERN RAILROAD A Route Proposed and a Vital Interest Considered-Connection With Dakota North of Yankton-A Black Hills Branch

in the Future. OMAHA, Nov. 13 .- [To the Editor:]-Omaha is at last waking up to the fact that she must have a northern railroad, the control of an Omaha interest. It makes no difference what other roads are already existing, the new one must be established and operated for the benefit of Omaha. It has taken a long time to come to this determination. In selfdefense the matter must now be consummated. This project should have been entered upon years ago. If Omaha is to as many believe she is destined to be, the way to accomplish the result of a surety is to reach out and grasp and forever hold the territory which legitimately be-

longs to us. Our sister city, up the river and in another state, has shrewdly taken advan-tage of our apathy. We find her in almost absolute possession of several of the counties of northeastern Nebraska which are bound to be heavily populated ere long-splendid counties, whose trade fairly belongs to Omaha, and which trade we must resolutely institute measures to secure. This can only be done by an Omaha Northern railroad, under the control, exclusively, of enterprising citizens devoted to the expansion and stability of our growth and trade. At present, Cedar, and Dixon, and Dakota counties, to say nothing of others, belong to Sioux City, as much as though in Iowa. A cursory examination of a railroad map shows this. By a southwestern road she gets to Norfolk, in Madison county, and by a northwestern branch from Wakefield up the North Logan valley, she gets to Hartington, in the center of Cedar county. The latter place is fifty miles west of Sloux City, but is reached by an ox-bow railroad route of about seventy-five miles. If Yankton, in Dakota, is to be the objective point of the new road, there is, beyond question, a way to reach it, and at the same time secure the trade of the territory to which Omaha is entitled.

This brings up the consuleration of that the road must be at least 150 miles long in order to be successful. It is taken for granted, also, that the line out of Omaha will be, most probably, to Kennard, in Washington county, about twenty-live miles northwest thence in the same direction, it is about 145 miles to Yankton. Omaha and Yank ton, therefore, are about 150 miles apart in a straight line, with an intervening country of almost unexampled fertility, having hardly an acre out what will yield profusely all the staple soil proincident to Nebraska ducts eluding corn-products which, so far as the eastern countles are concerned, will seek a market at Omaha,

or Sioux City, agreeably to the transportation facilities afforded. Suppose a bridge is to be built at Yankton, and Da kota people and what they vaise, are seeking metropolitan Omaha, and the question comes up, looking southward from the Nebraska pier, as to which way east or west, the line of the new road shall deflect, to produce the greatest benefit and to fill the bill regarding the expectations of those concerned in its construction. Look at the map and study this point a few minutes. Trace, with an inclination southeastward through the northeast townships of Cedar county, along East Bow creek, then south through the western townships of Dixon county, thus keeping well inside and east of the Hartington branch road, and then make either for Wakefield in Dixon county, or Wayne in Wayne county. If the latter place is preferred the crossing of the Hartington branch very likely will be at the first station, Con-cord, nine miles out of Wakefield as the depression in the proper direction of what is called Logan Slough can be profitably utilized. If Wakefield is preferred, more of Sioux City's territory can be invaded by working towards the center townships of Dixon county from the head of East Bow creek. But, whether the route shall be by way of Wayne or Wakefield, the course is then clear for the beautiful val-ley of Pium Creek in the direction of

ty, and from thence to Kennard in Wash If the future is to be looked after as the community develops, and Omaha's desire shall be as time progresses to lean towards Niobrara and the Black Hills with her own road, either Wayne or Wakefield or Concord can be regarded as an excellent point of departure for a deeper out northwest. It may be re marked that no shorter route can be adopted than the one indicated, and the opinion is ventured that it will be much the cheapest as the trend of the streams show-p rticularly East Bow creek and Plum Creek. It is doubtful any sinuosities will make the road longer than 155 miles between Omaha and Yankton. The route proposed deviates very little between the two places from a straight line—the line being considerably to the westward of north-and the eastern deflection from said line, as compared with a western one, it is obvious, will be of inestimable value to Omaha.

Of one thing the citizens of Omaha may be confidently assured. If this route is pursued in constructing the Omaha Northern as a line of railroad traly their own, the unrelants, other business men and people generally of Omaha will be gratified in seeing their friends periodically from the northeast-era counties—they will be spared the continued mortification of knowing that the trade of this rapidly developing re gion goes to enrich a city in another state.

Mr. S. E. Bennett, who represents the firm of David Carrick & Co., Philadelphia. Pa., says that he uses nothing in his stables but St. Jacobs Oil, as a care for sprains, galls and such ailments of

BELLOWS OF A BULL MAN.

A Rattling Letter From Gon. Brisben in Defense of Range Men.

A BIG BOOST FOR NEBRASKA.

Facts and Figures Until You Can't Uest-Something About Texas-The General's Plan for Managing the Public Lands.

FORT NIOBRARA, Nov. 12 .- [To the Ed itor of the BRE. J-Referring to the subject of cattle, your enterprising reporter of the BEE does not quote me quite clearly, though what he says is fair enough, and I do not by any means wish to complain. He is bally off, however, as to the numbers and value of cattle. The association to which I belong does not represent \$17,000,000 worth of eattle and horses, but nearly that many million head, worth many times \$47,000,000. it growing and the vast wealth locked up shows the enormous progress in stockin this one branch of our great national industries. To go into particulars a little, which I am sure you will be glad to have me do and your people the extent and value of this industry, I will quote you the following table of cattle in the several states and territories and their value at the close of the year, 1884. This table west of the Missouri river is taken from statisties— furnished Col. R. D. Hunter, president of the National Cattle and Horse Growers association of the United States and oast of the Missouri river, from statistics furnished the Hon. Joseph Nimmo, United constructed by Omaha, and solely under said to be tolerably correct.

said to be tolerably	correct.	1507 (47)
	No. of	Value
	Cattle.	of Cattle
Maine	350,746	\$ 11,073,37
New Hampshire	235,057	7,482,53
Vermont	401,137	10.988,69
Massachusetts	273,740	0.170.28
Rhode Island	35,125	1,290,52
Connecticut	229,908	7,940,41
New York	2,418,303	82,409,22
New Jersey		8,000,46
Pennsylvania	1,769,189	57,174,00
Delaware		1,775,05
Maryland		8,241.04
Vanceta in	680.257	15,019,51
Virginia	639,267	0,199,24
North Carolina	358,778	5,032,08
South Carolina	000, 100	
Georgia	955,369	18,594,93
Florida	612,575	5,717,80
Alabama	714,555	8,818,78
Mississippi	688,075	8,000,55
Louisiana	400,871	5,978,09
Texas	17,0,10,000	153,000,00
Arkansas	697,356	10,849,10
Tennessee	101	14,904,00
West Vir inia	45 .135	11,539,62
Kentucky	Fun.597	23,074,04
Qhio	1,801,880	56,149,60
Michigan	917,828	28,707,89
Indiana	1,406,020	49,994,51
I lineis	2,300,195 1,258,769	74,215,52
Wisconsin	1,205,110	\$1,351,00
Minnesota	804,393	21,693,58
1080	3,661,440	98,451,50
Missouri	2,572,190	56, 192,21
Kansas	2.210,000	5 8,335,53
Nebraska	1,770,18L	47,146,98
California	0.53,000	20,420,38
Oregon	721,861	16,658,44
Nevada	288,725	5,414,10
Colorado	018,000	25,341,17
Arizona	233,466	4,486,55
Dakota	850,937	9.096,66
Idalio	263,000	_0,799,75
Montana	770,940	20,098,98
New Mexico	517,113	10,750,07
Utuli	135,087	4,103,70
Washington	185,625	4,740,57
Wyoming	1,055,016	19,116,70
Indian Territory	1,020,000	20,400,00
Total	0,417,783	\$1,180,573,01

The distinguishing features of the above table are the enormous number of cattle in Texas and Iowa. Most people know of the great number of cattle in Texas, but few I believe will be prepared 3,661,440 valued at the enormous figure of \$98,451,301.

To classify the above table a little we

Cattle north of Texas 7.500,000 187,500,000
Thus it will be seen that Texas has more cattle than all the range country outside of her put together, and they are worth nearly as much money. This will again astonish all who do not know the fact. Wyoming, with all her bonsled wealth is cattle, has only one-ninta as many as Texas; and Nebraska, so little niked of as a cattle state has 1,779,189 head valued at \$47,146,932 as against Wyoming's 1,005,916 head valued at \$19,119,700. Here is astonishment number three. Nebraska don't know her

The value placed upon the cattle is not xtravagant. The whole number of cattle divided into the value will give the exact figure per head but I will say that have reckoned the northern cattle as worth \$40 per head and the southern cat-tle as worth much less. The following tables will be of use in this connection:

Mode of Transportation of Cattle,
By Northern Paenae R. R., 1884 ..., 98,000
By Union Paelae R. R., 1884 ..., 25,180
By Atelason, Topoka & Santa Fe R. R., 1884..... 31,000

The value of these cattle per head was \$47, equal to the great sum of \$1,190,000. This was beef going to market. The value of young cattle shipped into

the northern ranges in 1881 was about as Whence Shipped.

From all other states...... 4,190,000 move their cattle and get them to market There has been a great deal of talk about the great northern interests, but what shall we say of a state that raises more cattle, annually, than all the northern states and ranges put together; that exports \$5,000,000 worth of young cattle annually, while all the other states and territories put together only export \$1,000,000 worth, has 0,000,000 head of cattle, whole all the ranges north have only 7,500,000 head; that has a solid wealth in cattle of \$153, 002,000, while all the northern states an territories only foot up \$187,500,000. Shall we boycott such a state? Shall we wai her up with her cattle and cut her of from commerce with the outside world? I am not a Texan per have I any interests in Texas, but I desire to be just and I warn our little states and territories that own only two and three or six han-dred thousand head of eattle, worth, tive or ten millious not to talk too against Texas with her nine million head worth one hundred and fifty three millions of dellars. Some of our little northern neighbors that make the most noise could drive all their cattle combined into Texas and no-lady would know they were there body would know they were there. Texas is a while among many small tishes in the cattle world and she will demand just treatment and recognition from her northern neighbors and should have it. Look at the beef product of

Number, Average Total Value, Value. Beef shipped from Texas in 1884 . . . 625,000 825 815,625,000 Beef shipped from all the northern

vention of cattlemen to hold November and St. Louis, and those northern men who turned up their noses at Texas in the national convention at St. Louis last year had better sludy these figures and consider them well before they clerate

their proboses again.
Of the vast growth of the cattle businoss those unfamiliar with the trade can form no idea. The increase is simply enormous and this branch of industry now leads all the other businesses of the country. The following table will give some insight as to stock raising:

.....12,443,120 13,482,391 35,925,511

There are now in the whole States probably not less than \$1,000,000 head of caule worth at least \$1,200,000; And this enormous body of our national wealth is absolutely without protection in the west where \$200,000,000 of it is located. It is the fasaton nowadays to abuse the cattlemen and beef growers just as if the production of beef was of no consequence to the people of the United States. Cheap meat and cheap breadstuffs are the great wants of our people, and beef leads both wheat and rn as an article of prime necessity. Why then should the cattle raisers be abused? Would it not be better to protect so great an industry and encourage our cattlemen to raise more and better cattle so that if possible the people may have cheaper and better meat to eat. The demand and consumption will always regulate the prices, but if there is any-thing in this world our people need just now it is more beef and lower prices. An overproduction of beef will always be a blessing in America to our poor people and I am in favor of protecting and encouraging the American cattle grower instead of abusing and discouraging him we have been doing.
What is it the cattlemen want, do you

asky Protection of their business and a just recognition of their industry by the government, people and press, I reply. All sorts of laws have been made to pro tect the farmer, the merchant, railroad corporations, bankers, and about everybody and everything but cattlemen. And this great industry which represents more wealth than any other one industry of our country is left to shift for itself. To read the papers, one would think the man who is engaged in the honest and useful calling of raising beef for the people to cat was doing something dis-reputable or criminal. They are called cattle barons and cattle kings, monopo-lists, and oven thieves. It is true they occupy and use government lands they do not own, but whose fault is that: It is the fault of the govern-ment itself. The government has never protected the cattle men in their business or effered them a chance to buy or lease its lands on which to conduct their business. The government has found time to pass laws and give away to railroad corporations millions upon millions of neres of its best lands, yet it could not find time to legislate for the poor cattle men whose aggregated wealth, the re-sult of their own honest industry, is greater than the capital of all the railroads combined, free of debt, The time has come for the wealth in

cattle to assert itself. The cattlemen have waited long enough for some one to

help them and now they should help themselves. Fifty or one hundred mil-lions expended in protecting their business will be none too much. As to the method in which they should expend it I will not pretend to say, but it might be well enough to send sixty or a hundred eattle men to congress and a dozen or two to the senate for a while. The rail road men have their mombers, the farm ers their members, the bankers their members and even the woolmen have representation on the floors of congress while the cattlemen with their \$1,000. the exact proper route. It is admitted at once that Mr. McShane's idea is correct; the state of Iowa, ranks second in the their interests, the Hon. Joseph Carey, that the road must be at least 150 miles union as to wealth in cattle, having of Wyoming. It is past time that the cattlemen had a better understanding with their government and they must have it and ruin. Suppose some fine morning the president were to order that all cat tlemen should graze their cuttle on land actually owned by them and to which they held title, what would become of the cattle business of the west? The president has a right to do this and may do it at any time. The use of the public grass for grazing cattle is a privilege and not a right. Every cattle man who raises cattle on the public land is in the eye of the law a trespasser and can, at any time the president pleaces, be interdicted from the use of public land or public grass for stock raising purposes. No other men ever did busi-ness so blindly as the cattlemen have done it. No other men would inves their money in a business which they had not a right to ply. The manufacturer, before he builds his factory, secures the site on which to creet his buildings; the farmer before he plants his field secures a right to the ground in which he plants; even the railroad before it builds gets a right of way, but the cattleman goes up on public land and raises his cattle on do main which is not his own and to which he has not even a shadow of a title. It will be said that this is not the cattleman's fault as he can neither buy nor lease the lands on which he does business. This is true, but it does not excuse him from being a tresspasser and it will not save him when his trouble comes. Here again we come back to our first proposition that the catdemen must help themselves. They must in a word so interest the government in their business as to make it give them protection the same that it has other in-dustries of lesser importance to the people and leaser value to the government itself. My own idea would be to add another grade to the public lands to be known as the "grazing lands of the United States," and lease the public grass upon them to cattlemen for term o five years. I would survey all too public lands and divide them up into,

1st, Agricultural lands.

4th, Grazing hands Those lands should be regraded every five years, and shifted from one classification to another. Grazing lands found fit for agriculture should be promptly taken out of the grazing classi-lication and put into the agricultural class. On the other hand, lands demonstrated to be unit for agriculture should be assigned to grazing. This would be fair, and I do not see how anyone in view of the great value stock-raising now is to our country, could object to it. We must have beef as well as wheat, outs, rye and corn, and we must have land on

waich to breed and ruse the beef.
And now, sir, of all the states and territories in this union. Nebraska has the most interest in this stock-raising busi-ness. Located just east of the grazing beit, and with the best corn lands in the United States, it is to her a question of vital importance. The ranges are over-stocked and caten off; there will be no more fat range beef, and the corn of Neoraska will come into demand. Corn in beef is worth 25 cents per bushel, and that will make every farmer in Ne braska rich who owns a good piece of corn land. Nebraska land will raise 70 bushels of corn to the acre. Figure it up for yourself, and you will see what a magnificent rental if b lags the farmer for his land. I expect soon to see the time when 109,030 cattle will be fattened every winter on Nebraska corn | Lexpent soon to see the time when every Nobras-

farmers, merchants, lawyers, doctors, and even the poor printers, grow fat on Nebraska cora, Need I say more? I think you are on my side already.

James S. Brishin.

WANDERED FROM HOME. Marie Enge Discovered After Nearly

Two Months' Search. On the 20th of September last, Marie Enge, a young Swedish woman employed at the residence of Mrs. Wyman, North Omaha, mysteriously disappeared. Her few friends, chief among whom was Miss Vendeta Johansen, instituted the most persistent search. An advertisement was placed in the BEE and detective service obtained, but all to no avnil; the whereabouts of the young woman re-

mained undiscovered. Detective Neligh did not abandon the quest, however, and detailed a man to that work alone. At last on yesterday, by a fortuitous circumstance, the right clue was struck and the young woman found. She was down in the south part of the city and was doing housework in a family. The people had never thought to ask her name further than "Mary," and the per-son sought for in the advertisement was

not recognized in her. Miss lings is subject to melaneholy, and in a lit of depression wandered away. Circumstances favoring her, she adopted her new location. It seems that she is a Swodish girl of high education, but speaking no English, and sought in Omaha a place as teacher in a Scandina-vian school. Finding no such institution here, and forced to some occupation, she was compelled to enter family service This degradation, as she thought it made her morose and melancholy. She is now in the care of friends on the north side.

FRENCH LEAVE. Two Desperate prisoners laberated by a Valentine Mob.

Maj. Showalter, United States deputy marshal, has just returned from a trip into the northwestern part of the state He narrates an exciting episode occurring at Valentine on last Thursday night a week ago

A terrible blizzard had set in at dark as night advanced the storm increased in severity. About midnight a gang of unknown men attacked the wooden jail on the outskirts of the town and quickly broke in the door. The guards, two half-breed Indians, sleeping in a shelter shed near by awoke and be-gan living at the assailants, but in the blinding snow their shots were ineffec-tive. When the door fell in the two prisoners, "Frenchy," a cowboy who mardered a Cherry county homesteader last summer, and "Prairie Chicken," a Sioux buck who raped a school teacher not long ago, escaped and have not since bee n seen.

A Statement From Superintendent Pierce. Superintendent Pierce, of the county

poor farm, in reply to the BEE's editorial criticising him for his disbursement of rations among a certain number of women of ill-repute, admits that there are several such women on his list, but that they are in destitute circumstances and have children who must be fed. By giving rations to these women their children are not only kept from begging from house to house and upon the stree but are given an opportunity to attend school, and it is the belief of Mr. Pierce that these children, such as are of school age, do go to school This is his only object in assisting them. "One of the women on the list," said Mr Pierce, "is a new acquisition, and she has been sick for some time. I put these persons on the list myself, after investigating their cases, and ascertaining whether they are actually in destitute circumstances. I do not question the morals of a suffering person. I do not know whether the county commissioner are aware of all the circumstances in all One woman who has an idiotic child is given 50 cents a week, but this is in addition to rations, and at don't give any of these persons coal. I did give them some last winter during the extreme cold weather. If these peo-ple are not taken care of in this way, they will have to become mates of the poor house. It about as broad as it is low It is a difficult problem to solve and i am doing the best I can under the circumstances. I am only temporarily tak ing care of these persons, as I have urged the county commissioners to ap point a man to do nothing else but look after the destitute poor of the city whether good or bad. I am restricted in the quantity of supplies dealt out. The record shows everything I do and the accounts are audited every week by the commissioners and are carefully looked over by Mr. Points, who as you know, is an honest man and an expert account ant. There is no jobbery or politics in this business, I assure you. I am buying supplies, for instance, from one man whom I don't even know, but I know his prices, and I make purchases at whole sale establishments as well."

To Captain Thomas Ryan. OMAHA, Nov. 14, 1885.—[Editor Bee.]

-There leaves for Washington Monday morning next, a man unknown to fame yet one of nåture's noblest noblemen In the dark days of our civil strife, although a mere boy, he nobly east aside all family connections and family affections and followed the fortunes of his valiant (but no more brave) commander, Custer. For a time he was orderly to gallant "Little Phil," but the duty of orderly being too irksome he requested to be placed where his service would do the most good towards the settlement of the great question. Sheridan, remembering his brave orderly, requested him to come to Washington and accept a responsible position from the government he fought so hard to save. He was engaged in every great battle of the war never for a moment even though of returning to see friends or home untipeace was restored and the stars and stripes waved proudly fover the land of And now, Captain Thomas Ryan, as cept from 200 freight house employes your former fellow workmen-their most singere wish for your future prosperity and your well-carned and merited pro-motion. May your days be many and your sorrows few, may your life be like a cloudless summer day, and may your shadow never grow less, is the fond prayer of your freight house friends. FREIGHT HOUSE.

Mrs. Gould's Funeral. Saturday evening at 7:15 o'clock the funeral of Mrs. May Catherine Gould wife of Heury R. Gould, occured at the residence, 1802 Cumming street. The funeral services were conducted by Right Rev. Dean Millspaugh, The death of Mrs. Gould is deeply felt by the large circle of friends in which she delighted. She was ill but a short time all the northern ranges in 1881... 400,000 40 10,000,000 52 10 10,000,000 52 10 10,000,000 52 10 10,000,000 52 10 10,000,000 52 10,000,000 53 10 10,000,000 53

tery beside her children. Mr. Gould receives the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community. He will accompany the remains on the sad journey.

The Impostor Arraigned.

Rev. F. A. Schnitzler, the alleged ratssionary and minister of the gospel, was arraigned in police court Saturday before Judge Stenberg. He re-told his story of how he was a traveling missionary for the poor Germans of the Green Bay and Lake Superior region, among whom he was engaged as a gospel laborer. He was very sharp, despite his innocent, childlike appearance, and the judge found it impossible to corner him. Don't you send all the money you

collect home to your family & was asked Yes. I have to do it to keep them in food

and clothing," replied the missionary The poor people there are unable to raise my salary and I have to solicit it myself. I labor among them a certain number of months in each year, and then start out to raise subscriptions. The money really goes to the missionary cause, b sause it supports me, and I am the mis-

"Haven't you been exposed in the religious papers of the country as an im-

Yes, some of the Lutheran papers have attacked me, because they like my preaching the gospel in its truth and purity, and they want to cripple my

Unable to Agree.

The judge discharged him.

Saturday morning the jury in the Horn berger case was found to be still unable to come to an agreement. The foreman stated that it seemed impossible to come to an agreement, and asked that they be discharged. Asked by Judge Stenberg to define the grounds on which they based their disagreement, the foreman replied that they were in doubt some what about the question of the city ense ordinance under which acting City Attorney Shoemaker claimed that the arrest lad been made, and also concern ing the credibility of the two witnesses who claimed to have purchased liquor in Hornberger's sulcon after 1 o'clock. The judge according y discharged them and they filed out of the court room. It is understood that two of them held out for acquittal, the other four being for conviction. Judge Stenberg notified Mr. Hornberger that the case would be re-tried on Wednesday afternoon. The Higgins cases are set for trial Monday and Tuesday afternoons.

Had Seen the Town. "Your honor," said a sorry-looking individual arraigned in police court to Judge Stenberg Saturday,

had\$100 when I struck this town, two days ago, and now I havn't got but a little over \$20. You see I came here to see the town, got in bad company and blew all my stuff in on women and whisky. I am going to go to Chicago and if you will release

me I will start at once. No. The speaker, Felix McGinnis, came to Omaha, as he says, a few days ago, having carned \$100 by hard labor on the new railroad near Buffalo Gap, Dakota. He came here with the express ditermina-tion of 'seeing the elephant,' and suc-ceeded in securing a good look at it, at the expense of something like \$75. Judge Stenberg released him and told him to leave town

A SINGLE SINNER.

Commits a Murder Which Eighteen Others Were Quietly Planning. Hollister, Cal., Nov. 15.—Dr. Powers, : well known resident of this place, was found hanging to a tree on the road on September 18. At the time it was thought to be a case of lynching from a popular uprising against him, but later suspicion pointed to murder. Eighteen persons were arrested for all complicity in the crime and every effort made to obtain convincing testimony on the proliminary examination. Twelve persons yet remain in custody. One of these (Richard Alexander) on Saturday last made a writter confession, the contents of which were kep strictly quiet. Levi Alexander, father of the son made the statement, yesterday made public its contents and this shows that public its contents and this shows that the whole matter was instigated and exe-cuted by J. Preweit, who, partly by strat-egy and partly by coercion, invelging eighteen others into becoming necessories to the crime. Powers was shot on the evening of September 17 by Prewett, while on his way have in the resence of vours Alexander home, in this presence or young Alexander and Andrew Irwin. Later in the evening a mostling, at which ulinties persons were present, was held with the avowed purpose of p mishing Powers on the charge of incen-ourism, brought against him by Prewett, When this matter came up Prowett said: "We When this matter came up Prewett said: "We needn't discuss the matter. It is settled. The old man is dead." All present were then informed that they were accessory to the crime and were sworn to protect one another. They were induced to go to the spot where Powers' body lay and take part in hanging it where it was afterward found. Prewelt's enmity against Powers was caused by the latter having been a witness in a case which deprived Prewett of some i legally held land.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Mrs. Albert Fritz poisoned herself and two children at New York Saturday. Telegraph operators in the leading cities are subscribing for the relief of their fellow craftsmen in Galveston.

The Methodist Episcopal church extension board appropriated \$1.201 to the North Ne-braska conference Saturday. It is proposed to have a world's fair in Chleago in 1882 to commemorate the four handredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus.

day. The San Francisco stock exchange re solved Saturday to remain closed and attend

A prominent director of the Union Pacific company is quoted as saying that he donor if the company will pay another dividend in the next ten years.

The liquor permits of all druggists in Cof-fey county, Kansas, with one exception, were revoked on account of alleged violations of the liquor law.

Horatio B. Ciaffin, a millionaire dry goods merchant of New York, died Saturday afternoon at his summer residence at Fordham, N. Y., of appopersy. He was aged 74 years.

The supreme court of Hilmois, at Ontawa Saturday, affirmed the decisions of the lower cour in the case of Joseph Mackin, charged was electron transfe at Unicago. The sentence of the lower court was two tence of the lower court was two years in the Juliet penitentiary.

Owing to the protest of Pendleton, American minister to Berlin, German-Americans, whose explasion from the Islami of Four had been ordered by the German government, will be adowed to remain on the island until further

M. Bartholdi, the French Scuiptor, who presented to this country the collassal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," was given a reception and dinner by the Lotus club, of New York Saturday night, White-law iteal, editor of the New York Tribino, delivered a trief address of welcome, to which the product results. which Barthold! forlingly replied.

Destructive Fire.

Cincago, Nov. 14.-The little village of Austin, Iil., was visited by a destructive fire early this morning. The fire broke out about 2 o'clock in a bakery in Giles' block and the entire structure was consumed. Besides the bakery where the lire originated the block and her death is doubly shocking on this account. She was the daughter of the late Hon P. W. Strader and passed her youth in Ashtabula. Ohio. She was in her third year of married life and was the moth of two children, neither of no water except what could be drawn from the wast to water except what could be drawn from the wast to water except what could be drawn from the water except what could be drawn from

it practically useless. The people in the hetel had a harrow coape and were com-pelled to flee in their night clothes. The un-per part of this block was occupied by a num-ber of families, all of whom lost about three-tourists of their household goods. No esti-mate could be obtained of the loss. There was not much insurance on the goods lost

Coming Attractions.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings Haverly's Minstrels will play a return engagement at Boyd's opera house. The company had a very successful season in San Francisco.

The veteran actor, C. W. Couldock, will appear at the Boyd Friday and

Saturday in his original creation of Luke Fielding in the "Willow Copse." Next week the opera house will be occupied by Prof. Bartholomew's Equine Paradox (20 educated horses). The ex-hibition is said to be a remarkable one.

John Kinzie, No. 455 West 57th st., New York, suffered from inflammation of the ear, which was very much swollen and so painful that he did not sleep for three nights. Everything was done for him without avail. He took nine Brandreth Pills which acted powerfully, pains ceased and swelling greatly reducedtook six l'iils the two following nights and was well.

Rheumatism is primarily caused by cidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparillaginrities the blood, and thus cures the disease.

Charley Farran, of Rock Creek, Cuming county, is among the missing. It is believed the perished in the treight wrock at Wisner, as he had informed a friend that he intended to steal a ride on the train to Vicentine.



MOST PERFECT MADE Prepared with special regard to health.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

DOCTOR 617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the suc-al treatment of Chromic, Narvons, Saru and Lio o Disassas than any other Physician in St. Louis, act in a brace. Annuny other Profesar is a local, as the papers show an itelaroridents have.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, old Soros and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled money of the test into principle, its der, Privately. DIO SOOS durante de la companie de l A Positive Writton Gunrantee given in every ou-

MARRIAGE GUIDE. 260 PAGE 1, PIBLE PLATTER, Carant cloth and glithinding senicd for EOO. In some government, Over they wenderful one pictures, true to life; articles on the following stakedar who may marry, the met, why manhood, communication by the state of the state of the state of the physical denay, effects of cribary and excess, the physical of reproduction, and many more. Those married of contamplating marriers should read it. P prior celling.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE-HOUSES AND LOTS. FOR SALE—Corner lot with two dwelling houses, one blues nor h of St. Mary's avenue, all for \$17.0, or will sell one house and \$4 of lot for \$15.0. A few all.—\$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ Also, house and lot on capitof Hill, south and cast front, for \$6.00.

Also, corner lot, Capitol avenue and 25th st, \$1.000. A. Saunders & Co., opposite the Paxton.

FOR SALE-I have decided to offer for alle that part of Reservoir Add to the city of Omana bing east of Pieasaut-St., containing 13 acres, more or less. Sea 64 proposals will be acres, more or less. Sea 64 proposals will be accepted by me on or before Tue-Say, Nov. 24th 1885, at 18 octock a. m. Credit will be given for part of the purchase morey. If desired. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. This property fronts on both limition and Nicholas sts., and lies beautifully. The grade of Hamilton-st., is established to the northeast corner of the tract. The close proximity of the Beit line and the fact that a street-car line on Cumingst., as far west as Lowentye, will be laid in tag spring of 1886 unites this one of the most desirable tracts in the city to subdivider spring of 1996 makes this subdivider able tracts in the chy to subdivider 8 R Johnson, P O Box 223.

LOR SALE—1 lot 6) it frontage on Sherman average in the street of Nicholas Very desirable residence property; \$2,220.

1 lot 60 ft front on 17th—st north of Nicholas Desirable residence property; \$1,350.

Corner lot on 22d and Burt sis. 60x132. Can be used either for business or residence purposes, but peculiarly adapted for a tenoment block; \$1,500. Supplied with water, gas and sanitary sewer.

1 lot on Leaven worth st adjacent to railway track, \$2x132, for warehouse purposes; \$1,750. Nine lots on south 16th—st, 25 foot front; \$1,000 ench.

The most desirable lot in Campbell's addition, corner of 20th and Center—sts, 50x15) feet; \$45.0. One house of nine rooms, and lot, on south 9th—8t, near Charles, for \$1,500.

HUGH MURPHY, 164 Dec. 1 No. 1505 Farmam—st., 34 floor,

FOR SALE-Melrose Hill lots sell fast and to good buyers. Melrose Hill lots at \$250 to \$4.0 per lot. Amos; 1807 Farman.

ONLY 50 lots to trade for improved property, will assume mortgages or pay difference in cash. Parties wishing to trade better call at once. W. H. Green, over 1st National Bank. 174 HOUSES, lots, lands - Bernis, 15th and Douglas

FOR SALE—Cheapest fine inside property in the market, researce loss in Hillside add, \$750 to \$1,100. Potter & Cobb. 426-ff

FOR SALE—East balf of one of the best blocks in Isazo & Schoon's addition, fronting on Leavenwarth street, with bouse, \$4.000.

E ist front let with house and barn on 17th aircet for \$15.00 casy payments.

House and full list on Charles at, \$2,730. Ballou fires., \$4.78 Lists street. FOR SALE—A few fots in Bartletts addition, three blocks from street car, \$55/1 to \$75/1 on monthly payments. W. T. Graham, Croighton block.

Post SALE-A first class and well paying boarding house, centrally located for particulars. Address C. X. Bee office,

HOUSES, lots, lands—Bemis, l5th and Dougles HOUSES, lote, farins, lands Bennis 15th and 5:4-5:5novie

HOUSES, lots, lands-Bemis, little and Douglas HOUSES, ots,fands—Bomis, lith and Bouglas

HOME SEEKERS, ATTENTION—For full par-ticulars about free and cheap lands in Western Nebraska address Patterson & White, Heal Estate Agents, North Platte, Neb. 313 FOR SALE-A two story, 22,70, frome building, suitable for a store, next lits and Fig. and Sts. Applyat this oding.

RUPTURE CURED.

N o operation or nacient trusses. Dr. M. M. Moore, 243 Wabash ave., Chicago, Will be at Cozzens House, in Chicago, every 00 days